and cleanliness.

METHODS SUGGESTED BY OFFICIALS.

THE CONTRACT SYSTEM ATTACKED AND DEFENDED-TOBACCO IN PRISON DIET. At the morning session of the conference of Prison efficials under the auspicies of the National Prison
Association, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday, the
subject of Prison ciet was discussed. On the question of
supplying prisoners with tobacco Dr. C. F. MacDonald erintendent of the State Asylum for Insane Criminals, at Auburn, stated that experience and observation, as well as study had led him to conclude that the practice of regularly issuing tobacco to prisoners was detriments; to their bedily, mental and moral health, and should be decontinued. He believed that tobacco ranked next to alcohol as a deteriorating and demoralizing agent

when used to excess, especially to that degree of excess with which prisoners generally used it-ignorantly regarding it as a panacea for their mental and bodily troubles. Two years ago he experimentally withheld tobacco from his patients, most of whom had been long addicted to its use. The result had been most satis-factory, and he was surprised to see how rapidly the clamor for it subsided. A number of patients who retofore were irritable, noisy and belligerent had gradually quieted down and became tractable and useful. His patients had also generally improved in their bodily health and mental and moral tone. He said that If he were a warden, and had the power to do so, he would certainly prohibit the use of tobacco in his institu tion, on the ground of economy, bonily and mental health

At the afternoon session Professor Francis Wayland presided and the subject of "Prison Labor" was dis-cussed. Eugene Smith, of the New-York Stafe Associa-tion, believed that the public account system of convict labor was the ideal system. There would be no difference as to that if there were not certain important objection to the system being applied at present. First it was that the prisons were under political control secondly that the system would require too large an outlay of capital by the State; and thirdly that it brought labor into competition with free labor. He believed that these objections had their foundation in misapprehension by the general public of prisor matters. If the public could only be led to understand that prison management was one of the most important branches of government, public opinion would be s strongly directed against abuses arising from political control that this objection would be removed. In the matter of the outray of capital, it would be cheaper for the State of New-York to board all its prisoners at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, if that would insure their entir reformation, than to maintain the present prison system He believed that the objection of competition was re garded lightly by the most intelligent part of the con nity. Intelligent people, he believed, regarded the effects of that competition as too trifling to be taken into ADVOCATING THE PIECE PRICE SYSTEM.

Dr. Byers, of Ohio, thought that the great mass of day laborers and farmers who could not suffer by the impetition of prison labor, and who would feel that they had to support the prisoners in idleness, would be heard from in opposition to the abolition of prison later. He spoke strongly against the centraet system. He would recommend what was known as the piece price systemthat was, he would contract for the profit of the prisoners' labor and not for the labor itself. Mr. Patterof Cleveland, believed that there was no system better for the State financially and without considering the prisoner, than the contract system. The State under that system had nothing to do with farmishing the machinery and implements for the labor. In Onio the plant of the contractors who used the prisoners' labor had cost nearly \$1,000,000. Yet he favored the State account system, because under that there was a better opportunity to reach the reformation of the prisoners. . Brockway explained that under the piece price

plan the contractor agreed to pay for what the convict actually did and not for his time. Any system in which contractor was given great advantage over employerof free labor, and in which mercenary motives were muc to work against the highest interests of the prisoner, was the contract system. Any system which made the mercenary motive in accord with the highest interests of the prisoners was the public account plan. The "piece price" plan was the best one for helping to reform the

the prisoners was the public account plan. The "piece price" plan was the best one for beloing to reform the prisoners. Mr. Brockway asserted that the laboring classes did not demand that prison labor should be sholished; all that they asked was that the competition chould be fair. Isaac W. Baker, superintendent of the New-York prisons, thought that the system of prison labor which had the most reformatory influence, which last the most preditable to the State, which was the best for the health, cleanliness and confort of prisoners, and which was the most likely to be self supperting, was the best one. He favored the contract system, in answer to Mr. Round's questions be stated that there were 150 cells with two occupants in Sing Sing Prison. He caknowledged that a new prison was standing empty at Clinton. His main objection to transferring prisoners from sing Sing to the new prison was that the convicts liked to have their friends visit them.

Professor Wayland said that he was most familiar with the working of the system in use in the Connecticnt State Prison. It had been under the contract system since the State, including every item of expenditure since the System was begun. He thought that there was no prison in the land where there was better order and less punishment. The sanitary condition of the place was excellent. In reference to the reformation. He did not believe that the outery against the contract system described in the three was not from any intelligent or slucere men. It arose from the alleged labor reformers because the prisoner was under territory in the labor of the State which they could get. His conclusion was to make the tair and reasonable objections to the contract system is decided to the health of the prisoners ander the strice control of the managers of the prisoners ander the strice control of the managers of the prisoners ander the strice control of the managers of the prisoners ander the strice control of the managers of the prisoners ander the strice control of the managers of t

WORK OF THE NATIONAL PRISON ASSOCIATION. Mr. Wines spoke in behalf of the National Prison Asso clation. He gave a short sketch of its work during the lifetime of his father, the late Rev. Dr. E. C. Wines. For several years after Dr. Wines's death the association languished, but it had recently been revived. The object languished, but it had recently been revived. The objects of the organization were to secure the systematic investigation and study of questiens of prison administration; to inform and mould public sentiment; to gather and publish information on prison matters, and to influence legislation on the subject. He asked for the support and co-operation of prison wardens and other officers for the association. The Kev. Dr. Byers and General Brunkerhoff, of Ohio, spoke warmly in praise of the National Prison Association. General Brinkerhoff thought that the Nation was much in need of such an association. He had tried in vain to find out how many convicts the United States Government had in the

ly in praise of the Nation was much in need of such an association. He had tried in vain to find out how many convicts the United States Government had in the jalls and prisons of the different States, and how they were treated. The Government was not caring for its prisoners as it ought to. There were many things in connection with their care in places that he knew of, which the Government ought to know. Mr. Haight thought that the Government prisoners were better eared for than other convicts were.

At the evening session, Captain E. R. Stamps, of the Board of Managers of the North Carolina State Prison, gave an account of the penal system of his State which had been only recently developed. He said that which had been only recently developed. He said that whipping was one of the modes of punishment there. Henry Bergn asked what would be the effect of substituting whipping for some of the punishments used in this State in the case of feionies. Captain Stamps thought that the degradation of whipping as a punishment was only apparent, and that it was not so barbarous as it was commonly supposed to be. The whipping post and the stocks could do much good.

Memoriai resolutions were adopted in regard to the death of Dr. Elisha Harris, of New-York, and Samuel Allinson, of New-Jersey.

COMPLAINTS FROM THE FORECASTLE.

A MEDITERRANEAN STEAMER SAID TO BE UN-SEAWORTHY.

Boston, Feb. 28.-Several seamen and fire men of the British steamer Platinnelier, Captain Lowe, which arrived yesterday from Mediterranean ports, ap-peared before the British Consul this morning to protest against the vessel going to sea in the condition in she made the passage from New Orleans to the Mediter ranean and thence to Boston. The crew claims that the ship is in bad condition, her boilers are unsafe and her rigging and sails in bad shape. On the way over, these men say, she carried away several salls on account of their rotten condition, and the foot-ropes were so rotted that they were unsafe to walk ou, often breaking. The vessel's decks are said to be in bad shape, the water leaking into the forecastle in a shower. On the passage from Gibraltar, they claim that the engines had to be stopped three or four times in every 24 hours, and that the firemen worked in hot water up to their knees most

Of the time.

Captain Lowe states that the complaint of the crew is entirely uncalled for. He thinks the sailors have been instigated in their action by noardingnouse keepers, with the hopes that the men would be discharged, and that they would spend their money, which would have to be paid them, at this port. A survey will probably be ordered.

A THEATRICAL LICENSE SUIT.

A PHILADELPHIA JURY DISAGREES ABOUT A MAN AGER'S LIABILITY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.-Samuel S. Nixon, of the firm of Nixon & Zimmerman, lessees of the Chest-nut Street Theatre, was yesterday placed on trial on the charge of holding a theatrical exhibition and permitting a theatrical exhibition to be held without obtaining a State license as required under the act of the Assembly of

Judge Hare, in charging the jury, said that under his views the act of 1845 was clearly in force. He thought that under the facis in this case a conviction could be sustained. To hold otherwise, he said, would be to say that every travelling show that visited the city for a day that every travelling show that visited the city for a day or two would be hable for the full license, which is \$500. He thought that the resident manager should pay the tax for one year which would cover all entertainments gives for one year which would cover all entertainments gives in the place. The jury which retired to deliberate yesterman and the place.

THE NEW-JERSEY LEGISLATURE.

THE ABBETT BILL PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY-A PROTEST AGAINST THE RAMAPO SCHEME. OM THE REGULAR CORPESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 28 .- The Assembly this roing passed the Abbett Taxation bill without object tion. There was no debate. A week ago the Newark Plank-road bill was defeated by the corporations, only 23 voting aye and 36 nay. To-day the corporations sup-posed to be most gravely affected by the Abbett bill failed to raise an objection, and men who came as representatives, rather of the railroads than of other interests, voted for the but with enthusiasm. Previous to the consideration of the bib, Mr. Cole, of Hudson County, rose to a question of privilege and read from THE TRIBUNE this corning concerning the consideration of the Abbett bill, and denied that he was subject to the influence of Governor Abbett, although he had advocated the Governor's bill. Mr. Cole neglected to give his reasons for joining the Democrats in this measure, and failed to explain his new-found belief in the Executive, whose election he opposed because he considered the Governor a "tool of monopolies." The House' after some debate, refused to recommit the special committee's Railroad Tax bill, but ordered it printed in its present incongruous form. The Abbett bill will go to the Senate on Monday evening, and will be committed then to await the action of the House on the special committee's Miscellaneous Corporation Tax bill, as well as on its railroad tax measure. The opposition from the municipalities and small corporations of the State will be manifested in the upper body and have its due effect on a body less easily moved than the House by the opinions of a few agitators, aided by a partisan Governor. The Abbett bill was originally introduced by Mr. Prail, of Passaie. The Governor, however, ignored him thereafter, relying upon Mr. Cole for support. This afternoon Mr. North introduced a resolution congratulating Mr. Cole on his success in relieving Mr. Prall of his difficult task. Governor Abbett has intimated that he denies the statement that his bill does not tax saving, bank deposits. He claims that it ought not to be construed in that way, but other lawyers assert that it must be. He also claims that it does not affect the "five county"

mortgage act. One of the members who voted for the bill gives the following instance of its effects, should become a law: A domestic telegraph sompany in Newark pays \$2,060 tax annually on \$100, 000 of stock. Under the Albert bill, the company would pay only the local rate on its visible property, which mounts to about \$10,000. If the city could also tax the stock, under the Abbett bill, which is more than donotful the city instead of receiving \$2,060 would get \$1,800 while the remainder would go to the State.

A GRAVEYARD INSURANCE BILL. Mr. Armstreng, of Camden, at the request of a constituent who claimed to be actuated by the best of motives, intro duced a olil which upon examination proved to be a "graveyard" insurance act. Mr. Armstrong had about eluded to withdraw the bill, and his determination was settled this morning when he learned that a letter had on received in Trenton asking that the bill be pushed and offering to pay the expenses of acceleration. The bill will be withdrawn at the first opportunity.

The House this afternoon passed to a third reading the onstitutional amendment giving women the right of affrage, after amending it so as to except Jersey City and Newark. Mr. Clarke, of Hudson, introduced a gen eral act for the preservation of clams and systers, making sweeping changes in the law. Mr. Cele presented a bill providing for the creation of an excise board in Jersey City on the basis of the Newark law, and Mr. McLaughin presented one changing the present Jersey City excise law in some particulars. Mr. Armstrong offered a resolu-March 21. It was hid on the table by the

samended the Civil Rights bill so that it the cases in N. wark, where the authorities have been hable to maintain a proper quartantine. The Assembly adjourned this afternoon until Monday evening, after amending the bits concerning the Standard Oil pipe lines so as to provide for the regulation of use laying of pipes instead of requiring their removal, and to place them under the control of the State Water Commission. THE RAMAPO WATER SUPPLY.

The annual report of the State Water Commission has cen submitted to the Legislature. After recounting the been submitted to the Legislature. After recombing to abor of the Commission in New-Jersey, the report says:

The attention of the Commissioners was drawn early in the present year to a report made by a prominent civil engineer, and laid before the Legislature of New-York, in which it was proposed to intercept a portion of the w-ter selenging to the Rampop River and other waters naturally flowing into New-Jersey, and to conduct them in place to and across the Hudson River for the purpose of supplementing the Croson water supply for the city of supplementing the Croson water supply for the city of ally flowing into New Jersey, and to conduct them in these to and across the Hudson River for the purpose of supplementing the Croton water supply for the city of New-York. A bid embedying the project was introduced into the New-York Legislature in April last, and passed June 2, 1883. The subject having been referred by the Commissioners to the Altorney-General immediately after the passage of the New-York act, it is sufficient to say that the diversion of the Raminjo watershite another State would be, in their estimation, an infringement of the rights of this State, the preservation of which in this instance, they consider the formal of which in this instance, they consider the formal of the rights of the State, the preservation of which in this instance, they consider the feel of the interests intrasted to them, which they are fully prepared to defend; but, as no contract has been minde, or other overtact done, under the act passed by the New-York Legislature, no ground has been furnished for legislatored and the commissioners are authorized to commence. In view of the fact that all questions of boundaries and other matters of dimerence for which they are the two States have been herecofore adjusted in a maincide immuner, the Commissioners have no reason to doubt that, upon proper presentation of the facts, the state of New-York will not infringe upon the unquestionable rights of New-York will not infringe upon the unquestionable rights of New-York will not infringe upon the unquestional contents.

BUSINESS OF A COAL COMPANY.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28 .- The Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Coal Company held its annual meeting here The report states that the surplus was \$99,142 The total production of coal from the mines of the company was 2,245,052 tons and 93,770 tons were purchased The amount of \$275,273, expended on colliery improments and for other new work, has been charged to the expense of the business. The mortgage field was reduced expense of the nusiness. The mostgage debt was reduced \$406,600, exclusive of \$34,015 deposited with the frustees for the redemption of the Ledigh Cond and Navigation Company's bonds of 1894. The glection for officers resulted as follows. President. W. H. Tillinghast; directors, H. S. Luttle, John Keen, George De B. Keim, C. C. Knight, F. A. Comly and B. Williams.

DUE THE PACIFIC BANK OF BOSTON.

Boston, Feb. 28.-The Supreme Court has verruled the exceptions of the defendant in the suit of James M. Shute, jr., against the Pacific National Bank to ecover on three certificates of deposit for \$1,000 each, in which a verdict for \$3,174 for plaintiff was rendered. The Court holds that the certificates of deposit are not promissory notes within the meaning of the statutes.

Gideon P. Brown, one of the defendants in Receiver Price's suit against the directors and stockholders of the Pacific Bank, has filed a demurrer, claiming that the bill in equity is defective because it alleges multitudinous of action against the various defendants, and for reasons. There is no reply made to the merits of r reasons. There of the allegations

SCHOOL-BOYS WITH PISTOLS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The police received nformation yesterday that one of the young pupils in the Thaddeus Stevens public school had, upon being repri-manded by his teacher, drawn a revolver and threatened to shoot her. An investigation was made and a search of to shoot her. An investigation was made and a search of the pupils in that school resulted in the capture of seven revolvers from boys ten years old or thereabouts.

OPPOSED TO RESTRICTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.-The University of Pennsylvania has rejected the rules recently drawn up by representatives of a number of colleges, regulating col-lege athletics.

THE OHIO REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

COLUMBUS, Feb. 28.-The Republican State Central Committee to-day fixed the date of the State Convention as April 23 and 24, to be held at Cleveland. The convention will select four delegates at large; and the other delegates will be selected by the Congressional Districts either at or before the convention.

A PROLONGED PRIZE FIGHT.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 28 .- One of the most stubbornly contested prize fights that has ever occurred about Pittsburg took place at midnight last night at Arsenal Park between "Dan" Martin and "Harry" Short, both of this city, for \$100 a side. Ninety-eight rounds were feught with the advantages about even, when Martin claimed a foul which the referee allowed, much to the disconniture of Short and his friends. Both men were badly navealled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—The Sullivan-Robinson match will take place on March 6 at Mechanics' the Pavillon.

A FATAL BOILER EXPLOSION.

Macon, Feb. 28,-The boiler of a stationary engine connected with the pile driving machinery of the Central Railroad exploded yesterday afternoon two miles from Blakely, Early County, killing the engineer, William Sloan, and seriously injuring his little son, also the fireman and two negroes. The engine and the car containing the machinery are a total wreck.

A house at Edgartown, Mass., bears the sign, "Washing and froning and going out to work done here." (Boston Transcript.

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MR. ABBEY'S TWO ENTERPRISES.

HENRY IRVING TO BETURN TO AMERICA NEXT YEAR

AND MARY ANDERSON TO REMAIN IN LONDON. Dr. Hamilton Griffin, the step-father and the namager of Miss Mary Anderson's theatrical tours recently came from Landon and spent a few days in this city, returning by the same steamer which brought him. He was mysterious as to his business, and gave the impression that he came on matters of little im-It has since been learned that he was here for two purposes-to see Mr. Abbey about continuing Miss Anderson's English engagements for nother season and if he failed in that, to arrange for her reappearance here early next fall. Dr. Griffin opened negotiations with Theodore Moss for a lease for weeks of the Star Theatre, but the contract was not to be onsidered closed unless approved by Miss Anderson by cable on Dr. Griffin's return to England, Dr. Griffin also communicated with Mr. Abbey, and it is understood that it was determined that Miss Anderson should remain for another season in London provided a second tour in this country of Henry Irving and the London Lyceum Company could be ar-

ranged. There was one difficulty in the way:

Miss Anderson was anxious not to come back during

the Presidential campaign and the political excitement

which usually follows from the time of election in Novem-

ber to the inauguration of the new President in March.

period, for it is usually one of depression in theatrical

matters. For this season the contract with Mr. Moss re-

mains undeclded. Mr. Albey, as soon as he could get the disastrous Cin nnati opera season off his hamis, went to Boston where Mr. Irving is playing, and the proposition to return here for the season of 1884-85 was made to him. His manager, Bram Stoker, opened communication with various managers throughout the country, asking "If Henry Irving decides to return to America next season can be have" such and such a date, naming the weeks, "at your theatre I". The dispatches were uniform in this respect. The date asked for in Brooklyn was March 2 to Sarch 7, with a return date later. It was at first understood that the date asked for in New-York was for six weeks in January and February of 1885, but it is now understood that two mounts, from about November 15, 1884, to January 15, 1885, were asked for at the Star Theatre, and other dates in January and February were applied for to Boston and Philadelphia houses. Application was made to C. H. McConnell for six weeks at Haverly's, Chicago, beginning on March 9. communication with various managers

on March 9.

The fact that Mr. Stoker conducted these negotiations, Mr. Abbey not appearing in them in any way, gave rise to the runor that Mr. Irving was contemposting a tour under his own management, but it is now understood, without the fact being positively announced, that Mr. Abbey is managing both the Irving and Anderson proposel enterprises, and that he fects that the two attractions are strong enough to warrant the repetition of the present experiment which Mr. Abbey originated and carried to successful completion at his own financial risk. Under this dual arrangement, if it is carried out, Miss Anderson will not return to this country until the fall of 1885, a year and a-baif hence. Theodore Moss remarked, commenting on this possibility, that "If Miss Anderson remains in London another year and continues the triumph she has achieved there, when she returns to America she will play a grander engagement than any actess who has ever come to us—excepting no one, foreign or native."

BITS OF THEATRICAL TALK.

AMATEURS AT THE COSMOPOLITAN-MR, COLVILLE THOUGHTFUL-MANAGER ABBEY'S EXPERIENCE. "Apart from the fate of Salmi Morse, the nilure of 'On the Yellowstone' at the Cosmopolitan," said theatrical man, "is interesting as showing the foily of oateur management. In every department dollars were ent where one would have sufficed. Fleming, the stage sanager, agreed to supply the company upon the disuet understanding that Miss Blackburn had enough oney to carry things on for a month without trusting to receipts. As it turned out there was not a dollar, save what McGivney was induced to advance The company had to take half-salaries for the first week, nd only got those by threafening to strike. The ridiouasty high rent of nearly \$600 a week took the rest, after the host of stage han is, headed by the stage carpenter at \$30 a week, had secured their full share. Wrangling, dis pures and abuse were of course the order of the day. To sum up some \$6,000 or \$7,000 has been absolutely throw away, while many a play or combination which could make money never sees the light for want of a thousand deliars to start it with. Fleming is concerned in a scheme to reopen Aberie's old variety theatre, in Eighth-st., as a sort of new Old Bowery. It is proposed to form a good stock company, and supply the old 'legitimate' melodrama to the East Siders at 50 cents a head."

Samuel Coiville tinds the management of the Fourteenth Street Theatre not altogether a bed of roses. " If any one cants to sink some money in the theatrical busing wants to sink some many, and the war place. This theatre is not a sold be, "Fre got the very place. This theatre is not a gold inine, or at least I don't find it so. Perhaps the reckless ' desd-heating,' which used to be the order of the day there, has hurt its credit. The fact is, Emmet did not fraw, and Raymond did indifferent well. That's evidence enough, isn't it ?" Mr. Colville takes everything goodmoredly. His friend Sheridan Shook says: "The arteenth Street Theatre cannot compete with the and Opera House and the East Side houses. People re seen Emmet and Raymond and Goodwin for seven-five cents in this city and won't pay a dollar and a

"It's an odd thing," said Edward Aronson as he led the ay into the crowded Casino, "I never expected 'The stry Was' to have a long run, and thas turned out to the greatest success the house has ever had. With the ception of a few rainy nights, the 'Standing Boom aiy' sign has been out every evening at half-past S dock. We shall probably run this a hundred nights, ach it will be succeeded by 'Falka.' The cafe will be used on a few weeks."

Mr Abbey is poniering over the mysteries of exchange, sout a week ago when he was paying his company, such's husband casually remarked that he would take back on Mr. Abbey's English bangers for £350 as part his wife's salary. Mr. Abbey was willing, and the paying was made at the rate of \$4.54 to the sovereign. In we days Mr. Abbey learned that the current rate was sut \$4.90. He now understands why the wily Feuton led Sovereigns at \$4.84.

a few days Mr. Alboy, he now understands why the wily Teuton wanted sovereigns at \$4.84.

Mr. Tillotson said yesterday: "Abbey, if he keeps on as he is doing now, will be able to retire in five years with half a million dollars. Despite his slight loss on the operatic season his profits have been great this year. He descrees it, for he has brought more business method, herve and pluck to this business than any manager before him. His playing Mary Anderson at the Lyceum is an instance. It was a more tossap whether she would succeed or full disastronsly. Now she is playing every night to a £300 house, or hearly \$10,000 a week. Abbey not only makes money for himself but for his attractions. our gradultouse, or nearly \$10,000 a week. Abbey not out to be seen of the see hirs. Langtry has been suffering from a bad attack of

Mrs. Langtry has been suffering from a bad attack of neuralgia this week. On Wednesday she was compelled to keep her room nearly all day, but managed to reach the theatre and play in the evening. She stated that though it was possible that she would not visit Australia, the matter was not yet fully decided. It seems probable, however, that she will return to Engiand by way of New-York on the conclusion of her San Francisco engagement. She will play three weeks at Niblo's after a week in Brooklyn, and will produce "Pyrmalion and Galatea." In order to do this she breaks her engagement with the management of the Third Avenue Theatre, alleging as an excuse that the contract was made with McKee Kankin, who has since disposed of the ineatre to Charles stevenson and Curtis. She breaks also a couple of out-of-town engagements as the same time.

e same time.
Concerning the suit brought by Levy, the cornet concerning the suit brought by Levy, the cornet ayer, against James Allison, the Australian manager, Allison said: "Some years ago I engaged Levy for a cles of performances in Australia. His head soon got rice of performances in Australia. His head soon got rice of performances and, thinking he could make more one on his own book, he broke his contract and sarred one on his own book, he broke his contract and sarred to be a contract. When he reached Adelaide and wanted to turned by success, and, thinking he could make more money on his own hook, he broke his contract and starred the country. When he reached Adelaide and wanted to play sandast a concert I was running my patience gave out. I succle thin for breach of contract and was swarded 12:30 by the courts. This sum he now has the audacity to ask me to refund, threatening if I do not, to 'show me up' to the world. I guess I can stand any amount of 'showing up' that Levy can accomplish!"

PREPARING FOR THE COUNCIL.

The letter of Peter De Witt, which was prepared in behalf of the Ranney faction in answer to the letter of Deacon Fosier of Dr. Newman's party in the Madison Avenue Congregational Church, and which was given to the public yesterday, caused little comment among the church parties. The interest now is centred in the rapidly approaching ecclesiastical council, and all minor equestions are mutually set aside for a future

On Wednesday afternoon about fifty ladies, who are adverse to the interests of the Newman party, met at the house of a deacon and decided to receive the delegates to the council and entertain them to the best of their ability. "The entertainment was intended to express," said one of the ladies last night, "not alone an ample prevision of goodies to satisfy the hunger of the delegates, but also to include the offer of their houses as places for the delegates to remain until the council was concluded." Last evening nearly seventy of Dr. Ranney's male adherents assembled in the same house where their wives and sisters met the day before, and took steps to provide a sufficient amount of money to

and took steps to provide a sufficient amount of money to defray the expenses of the council. The meeting was a secret one, and little else was done besides deciding upon a plan to raise the money.

Mr. Seymour, when asked if Dr. Newman's friends intended to subscribe a portion of the money needed intended to subscribe a portion of the money needed to defray the expenses of the council, said to defray the expenses, which sent delegates to pay their expenses. He thought, however, that it was to pay their expenses. He thought, however, that it was no more than just, if the Ranney party called a council, that it should also pay the expenses.

When Dr. Ranney was asked if he thought that the slight delay in receiving answers to the letters-missive was in any way significant, he said that he hardly expected was in any way significant, he said that he hardly expected to receive ane wers for a day or so. "The churches, or at to receive ane wers for a day or so." The churches, or at the said that he hardly expected was in any of them, would find it necessary to hold meetless than or of time, that the persony called should take

EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS. | that they could not agree upon a verdict, and were dis- NEWS FROM THE THEATRES. | plenty of it to decide positively whether or not to accept the invitation or the church."

COMMISSIONER THOMPSON'S REPORT.

WORK OF THE LAST QUARTER OF 1883.

RAINFALL IN THE CROTON DISTRICT-BRONX AND BYRAM RIVER SCHEME-PAVEMENTS. The report of the Public Works Department for the quarter ending December 31, 1883, was sent to Mayor Edson yesterday. The expenditures of the Department for 1883 were \$4,714,276, of which \$2,238,617 was expended under contracts. Referring to the water supply the report says:

The average rainfall in the Croton water-shed for year was 42 84-100 inches, which is 4% inches less to year was 42 84-100 inches. The drafts need to the control of the control

The average rainfall in the Croton water-shed for the year was 42 84-100 inches, which is 4% inches less that the average for the last ten vents. The drafts upon storage reservoirs and lakes, to keep up a full supply to the Aqueduct, were quite large, amounting in the aggregate to 4,370,000,000 gatlons. The year's experience streng hens the conviction that the largest possible supply from the Croton water-shed can only be obtained by the construction of the large reservoir at Quaker Bridge, near the mouth of the river, recommended in previous reports.

the construction of the large reservoir at Quaker Bridge, near the mouth of the river, recommended in previous reports.

In a report dated August 12, 1879, Commissioner Campbell presented a plan and estimate for works to obtain for the city the waters of the Bronx and Byram Elvers, his gross estimate being placed at \$3,000,000, and the time required for the construction of the works three years. In December, 1879, application was made, through the Corporation Counsel, to the Supreme Court for the appointment of commissioners of appraisal to appraise the value of a portion of the lands and water rights required for the works. The first report of the commissioners was made and confirmed in May, 1881. In the meantime specifications were prepared for building the dam at Kensico, and bids for the contract were received and opened August 4, 1880, the contract was signed August 31, 1880, and work on it began about October 1, 1880, which marks the period of actual commencement of work on the entire project. Three years and three months have therefore been occupied in its prosecution to December 31, 1883. Of the thirteen contracts for various sections of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the thirteen contracts for various asceitons of the work of the part and the conduct of th Mr. Irving too would naturally desire to avoid this

Estimate for lands, water rights, etc.

9.012 meters in use.

In regard to street pavements the report says: In regard to street pavements the report says:

At the present time the pavements show the effects of an immusually severe winter, the joints having been washed out and loosened by storm water, and the surface broken by alternate frost and thaw. The large increase of street traffic anses increased wear and tear. The pavements in some of the busiest theroughfares, such a Broadway, Fiftheave, Third-ave, and others have been in use so many years that they may now be considered worn out. The atreets in the business portion of the city have been for any again and again within the past three years for the purpose of aving steam pless, gas pipes, electric wires and other underground structures. The utmost vigilance cannot prevent the deterioration of the pavements through these frequent executions. There are 1.839 miles of underground structures in the shape of water pipes, severs, was pipes, steam pipes and electric tubes in the streets south of the Harleon River.

Many of the sewers in the city are said to be in a

Many of the sewers in the city are said to be in a bad condition, owing to improper construction General complaint is made in the report of the embarrassment the Department is under because enough money has not been appropriated for its use, as requested by Commissioner Thompson.

ALTERNATIVES OF PROTECTION.

COMPARISON OF THE AMERICAN WITH OTHER SYSTEMS OF RAISING REVENUE.

ITHACA, Feb. 28 .- In his ninth lecture here to-night Ellis H. Roberts considered the reduction of po-litical economy, and particularly the branch of it relating to revenue, to an applied science. After, he said, Professor Sumner, of Yale College, had presented his elaborate paper before the Tariff Commission in 1882,asking for the repeal of all the tariff laws, one of the commissioners asked him what system he would advise us to adopt. He replied that it was the business of Congressme and statesmen to provide revenue for the country, not of professors. The truth is, every system will give some friction. Crites of a revenue system who propose no remedy confess that these exist unavoidably. When they cannot tell what is the lesson of human experience, and what conclusions a patient study of that experience will give, prudent izens must turn elsewhere. The real problem is, if not by protective duties, how shall government be sup ported ! The British system casts the whole burden upon production, seeking to relieve foreign trade absolutely. The American system tries to levy from commerce the producer, in part on luxuries brought to our people, and in less measure on necessaries of life, render the charges upon production as light as possible. Our transatiant cousins are not yet crushed by the burden because they just now have the ocean carrying trade, but protests are frequent from the advocates of fair trade and from the school of "financial reform." The Duke of Portland and the Earl of Salisbury represent the cause in the House of Lords. At the meeting of the Cobden Club, where several secessions were also reported, the chairman declared that "it is use less to disguise the fact that protection is not dead in Eugland." It was at this meeting that a formal motion was made to abolish all customs and excise. The speakers before the Brooklyn Revenue Reform Club at its annual meeting say they do not want any tariff at all. This is coming to be the clear question, whether the revenue shall be collected from importations or from the homes the labor and food of the land. Under the British system taxes on tobacco, tes, coffee and spirits are collected almost per capita, and fall with undue weight upon the poor, and thus property is favored at the cost of labor. While that system is very nearly a poll tax, the American system operates to collect the revenue upon those who consume most and the greatest variety of articles. A tariff has been made to cover many articles, and the revenue has been collected without grievance in any quarter, so that the distribution has been such as to reach those who have spent the most money. As to rates, it is manifestly fair that a duty should be levied on articles like spirits and tobacco, from which we

ollect an internal revenue. Generally customs duties under the protective system should be placed at the standard which, while guarding the treasury from un healthy surplus, and preventing American producers from charging excessive rates for their wares, will prevent for eign commodities from destroying our industr branch. Every duty should be moderate in order that it shall be permanent. The destruction of any one of our industries would turn loose upon other trades an army of men competing for employment and unsettling business

industries would turn loose upon other trades an army of men competing for employment and unsettling business and seelety.

The three principal schools of political economy have been styled according to their theories, the physicoratic or agricultural, the mercantile, and the industrial. The agri-cultural school grasped a half truth. It is true, though, been styled according to their theories, the physiocratic or agricultural, the mercantile, and the industrial. The agricultural school grasped a half truth. It is true, though, that not a feather weight should be laid on agriculture which can be kept from it. Next to food production, which ought to be left free, though it is burdened in all lands, comes the general production which has created civilization. Then comes commerce, the minister of exchange, which is a natural collector of imposts.

Every system must bear upon production with either friendly or hostile band. The phrase "incidental protection" is, as has been shown by Calboun, misleading, Such a matter should not be one for incident or accident. Our legislation should be intelligent, and its bearing upon production should be intelligent, and its bearing upon production should be deliterate and carcinly studied. If we aim at protection, our duties should be large enough to be adequate to that end. Even if they increase the price of an article out the start, mercased home production will soon reduce it again. Every new industry brings new or fale capital into more intimate contact with labor, and enchances the price of labor by increasing the calls upon it. This is better than the increase of foreign commerce. Both parties to the transaction are upon our own soll, and the benefit to the country is double. What we need in this country, and what our policy induces, is the multiplication of industries so as to afford to every man employment in that field in which his tastes and talents and energies can carn the largest rewards.

But further: Population is constantly increasing in this country, within the lifetime of many here present the census will show 200,000,000 persons seeking for occupation and for food within the territory of the United States. They must consist of a mingled population, and they must combine manufacturing with tillage and pasturage. With such a future it would be a crime for American legislation to narrow the field of production, t

A Hartford man has a Bible bearing date 1509. It is very easy to preserve a Bible for a great many rears, because—because—well, we don't know what the reason is, but it is so nevertheless.—(Boston Transcript. RAILWAY INTERESTS.

MR. VAN WYCK AND THE UNION PACIFIC. Washington, Feb. 28.-The Secretary of the Interior sent to the Sanateto day a reply to Senator Van Wyck's resolution of February 4, calling for information as to whether the Union Pacific Railroad Company has issued any new stock or made any mortgage, pledge, running agreement or other traffic contract since March 3, 1873. The resolution pointed to the agreement alleged to have been made recently at Omaha and generally known as the "iripartite agecment." The Secretary states that he had made an inquiry of the president of the Union Pacific and had received a reply on January 15, 1884, in which a willingness was expressed to submit the contract to the Secretary's in spection and that of the officers of any department of the Government. The Secretary also, in compliance with a request from Congress, instructed one of the book-keepers of his office to make such an examination of the books of the company as was necessary to answer the purposes of the resolution. John F. Dillon, general dicitor of the company, in a letter to the Secretary dated February 12, stated that since the date mentioned in the resolution the company had not issued any new stock or made any mortgage or pledge on the property and made any mortgage or pledge on the property and earnings of the company contrary to the enactment. After reciting the consolidation of the Union Pacific, the Kansas Pacific, and the Denver Pacific on January 24, 1880, under the name of the Union Pacific Railway 20, 1880, under the name of the Union Pacific Railway 20, 1880, which was increased in 1881 to \$51,000,000,000, he maints that these modifications were in harmony with the law and adds that no act of Congress contains any prohibition to prevent the company from making traffic or running arrangements such are usual with all roads, the power to make these not extending to an allenation of its corporate franchises. The tripartite agreement of December 5, 1883, the general solicitor submitted with a protest against its being submitted to atrangers to the corporation who had private ends to promote and not infrequently represented rival and hostile interests.

THE SCHENECTADY STATION.

Superintendent Toucey, of the New-York central Railroad Company, said yesterday that there was no controversy between the State Railroad Commissioners and the company respecting the latter's station at Schenectady. The company was prepared to build a new station there as soon as the authority could be secure from the Legislature for the closing of Liberty-st. The travel was light in the street, but the city, in keeping it open, compelled the breaking of trains that might be delayed a few minutes, standing across the might be deopen, compelled the breaking of tradis that highly de-layed a few minutes standing across the street for the purpose of taking on bag rage. The company did not in-tend to build a new station where this annoyance would be perpetuated. The citizens of Schenettady had the whole matter in their hands, and as soon as the Lecisla-ture permitted the closing of Liberty-st, the new building would be agreeded.

RAPID TRANSIT DISCUSSIONS.

The Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday spent some hours in examining and reviewing the specifications for building the proposed cable roads, and in discussing the time within which they must be co the amount of the capital stock of the New-York Cable Railway Company, the number of shares to be issued, and the percentage of the capital stock to be paid in cash on subscribing for the shares. The ninety days within which these points must be decided will expire March 10. The consent of the owners of one-half the property along the routes selected must first be obtained, or, if it cannot be, three Commissioners appointed by the General Term of the Supreme Court must decide upon the necessity of the proposed roads, and their action, when confirmed by the Court, will be taken in heu of the consent of the property owners. The consent of the local authorities must also be obtained before the roads can be built. Forty-one days now remain for the completion of the labors of the Commission, unless the bill extending their time six months shall become a law. The consent of the owners of one-half

MISCELLANEOUS RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28.—The committee of the Board of Port Wardens, who have under consider ation the proposition of the Baltimore and Oblo Railroad Company to build a bridge across the Schuylkill River at Gray's Ferry, heard statements on both sides of the ques-tion this afternoon and resolved to visit Newark on Sat-urday and Boston on Wednesday to examine bridges there.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The House Committee on Pub-He Lands to-day, by a vote of 7 to 4, decided to recomnend a forfeiture of all the granted lands contiguous to that portion of the Northern Pacific Ealfroad which was not completed July 4, 1879.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 28.-The annual meeting of the Northern Central Railroad Company was held to-day. The report of the president and directors for 1883 was approved. The election of a Board of Directors was then held and the following were elected, 79,253 of the 130, 000 shares having been voted: George B. Roberts, Wistar Morris, Samuel C. Huey, John P. Green, Edmand Smith, George Small, B. F. Newcomer, S. M. Shoemsker, N. Hutchinson, Dell Noblit, Harry Walters and Henry Gilbert, George B. Roberts was elected president; Frank Thomson, vice president; Stephen W. White, secretary, and John's Lath transport. ed John S. Lelb treasurer.

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.-The Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road has met the cut to freight rates to Denver and points west of that city in Colorado, which was or-dered by the Western Trunk Line Association to meet the cut made by the St. Louis and San Francisco road. SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 28.—Governor Stoneman obtained

an injunction this afternoon restraining Attorney-General Marshall from compromising the railroad tax cases.

Boston, Feb. 28.—At a meeting here to-day of the recently chosen directors of the Boston and Albany Rail-tond Company, President Bliss and the old board of offi-ers were re-elected. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 28 .- At to lay's meeting of the

Railroad Committee of Councils an opinion of the city solicitor was read, to the effect that the companies now proposing to build elevated railroads in this city have no suthority in law. The committee then voted in favor of eporting the ordinances granting rights and privileges o Councils with a negative recommendation. MINNEAPOLIS, Feb. 28 .- The Evening Journal advices show the blockade to be lifting on all the Northwestern lines. Trains are moving, but are behind time, and some

trouble is experienced on remote branches in Dakota.
The storm began to abate at midnight, and had ceased entirely by 6 o'clock this morning. Boston, Feb. 28. -The Senate Committee on Judiciar

to-day voted unanimously to report a bill in favor of the Meigs system of clevated railroads.

OBITUARY.

EX-GOVERNOR R. D. HUBBARD.

Richard Dudley Hubbard, whose death early in the morning at Hartford was announced in THE TRIBUNE yesterday, was born in Berlin, Conn., on September 7, 1818. He was graduated at Yale in 1839, with Senator Dawes, of Massachusetts; Charles A. Bristed, Professor C. J. Sulle, J. D. Whitney and Robbins Battell. He was a leader in his class, more especially in literary and classical branches of study, and he was one of the editors of The Yale Literary Magazine. He was admitted to the bar in 1842, and continued to practice law until his death. In 1842 and 1843 Mr. Hubbard represented East Hartford in the General Assembly. In 1855 and 1858 he rep' resented the town of Hartford. From 1846 to 1868 he was State Attorney for Hartford. From 1840 to 1800 no was State Attorney for Hartford County. In 1867 he was sent to Congress from the 1st District, but at the end of his term he declined a re-election. In 1872 he was the Democratic candidate for Governor, but failed of an election. In 1876 he was elected Governor for two years. He was renominated in 1878, but was defeated. During the war he was an earnest Union man, and it was one of the great regrets of his later life that, despite his one of the great regrets of his later life that, despite his During the wat the great regrets of his later life that, despite his one of the great regrets of his later life that, despite his ignorance of military affairs, his age, and his absorption in business, he did not enter the Army. In 1881 he delivered the Memorial Day address at New-Haven, in which he said: "As for myself, to this day, and more and more so as the days go by, I never meet a scarred and more so as the days go by, I never meet a scarred or mutdiated soldier of the war that I do not seem to hold or mutdiated soldier of the war that I do not seem to hold or mutdiated soldier of the war that I do not seem to hold or mutdiated soldier of the war that I do not seem to hold or mutdiated soldier of the war that I do not seem to hold the holds. or mutitated soldier of the war that I do not seem to hold my own manhood cheap; I never come before a band of guilant veterans that I do not feel envious of their honors, and represented by their presence." He had been in usual health up to last Friday, when he returned from New-York. His disorder was Bright's disease compli-cated with blood polsening.

HARTFORD, Feb. 28.—Both Houses of the Legislature to-day passed resolutions appointing commit-tees to draft suitable resolutions on the death of ex-Gov-ernor Hubbard.

ABRAM HEES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] FONDA, N. Y., Feb. 28,-Abram Hees, of Palatine Bridge, a prominent lawyer in this vicinity, died suddenly of heart disease this afternoon, in the railroad station at Palatine Bridge, on his return from Fort Plain, where he had been transacting business. He was a promiwhere he had occur taken to time District Attorney of Mont-neut Republican, at one time District Attorney of Mont-gomery County, afterward Master in Chancery, and at the time of his death United States Commissioner, which position he had held for over twenty years. He was seventy-two years of age. JOHN DUNLAP OSBORNE.

Peter Burg. Va., Feb. 28 .- John Lunlan Osborne, a native of Petersburg, a constant contributor to Paris journals and Paris correspondent of several newspapers of New-York and New-Orleans, is dead. He also contributed to The Century and other American maga-zines. The remains will be taken to New-York for inter-

OBITUARY NOTES. Boston, Feb. 28 .- Edmund Smith died this norning in Newbary of pneumonia, age sixty-eight. He

was one of the early abolitionists, an associate of Garri-son, and was often subject to obnexious demonstrations on account of his political leading, but always remained a devoted and consistent adherent to his principles. Lieutenant Benno von Koeckritz, a veteran of the late war, who died on Wednesday, will be buried this afternoon. The funeral will take place at the headquarters of Koltes Post, No. 32, G. A. R., of which he was

was promoted to First Lieutenant in Angust, 1862, and served until the following December. He was about fifty years of age, and had no relatives in this country. For the past two years he had suffered from paralysis. He received a small pension from the Government, and a modest allowance from his ancestral estates in Germany. Koltes Fost will bury another comrade at the same time.

Henry Tucker died at his home, No. 42 East Twenty-second-st., on Wednesday. He was born in Baltis-more in 1813 and was a merchant in that city till 1850, when he removed to this place. He has never been in any active business here, having been an invalid for twenty-five years. His wife survives him. The funeral will take place this evening at 7:30 o'clock at his house. The body will be buried at Baltimore.

POLITICS IN ILLINOIS.

THE POLITICIANS FOR LOGAN.

LOGAN, BLAINE AND ARTHUR POPULAR WITH THE PEOPLE-REPORTS FROM CONGRESSIONAL DIS-TRICTS.

PROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27 .- At present there is more active interest shown in this State in local politics than in the coming Presidential campaign. Republicans have their preferences as to the men they would like to see nominated at the National Convention, but they are eady to support any good candidates heartily and show no disposition to repeat any such course as was taken by the 306 in 1880. If the wishes of the active politicians were followed, General Logan would have the ununimous support of the Illinois delegation in the Convention, but among the people there is a strong sentiment for Blaine and Arthur as well as for Logan. At the recent Republican conference in this city the prevailing sentiment was undoubtedly for Logan, but it is stated by those unfriendly to the conference that it was composed largely of politicians who ave ends to secure and who are in favor of General Lo gan because his nomination would promote their own private aims. Governor Hamilton in his speech to the con ference mentioned no candidate. He said: "Let us see that some gallant leader of the whole party, whoever may be selected, may be once more placed firmly and squarely in the Presidential chair." Governor Oglesby remarked: "Whoever our standard bearers may be National or State, wherever they may come from-and there is an indication that Illinois may furnish the country with another President-we will go into this election determined to support our candidates as a unit, and we shall come out victorious." Some extracts from other speeches show plainly the popularity of General Logan with the politicians.

FRIENDS OF THE ILLINOIS SENATOR. "I hope that when the Republican Convention meets," . said General John B. Hawley, of the Fir.t District, "it will place at the masthead the name of General John A. Logan. I say this because I firmly believe that he can Logan. I say this sociated them, who has been named or likely to be named, the Republican party, not only of the State of Hilmois, but the Republican party of this great Nation." General J. C. Smith declared that when the delegates were elected for the National Convention they would be manimous for an Hilmois man for the Presidency. Judge Scheep Smith said: "If the National Convention which is to meet here next June see at to favor the nomination of our fellow clitzen, John A. Logan, as a matter of course, as a matter of prepriety, he should be backed by a united delegation from his own State." Justice Woodman, of Chicago, declared that the second Congressional District was in favor of Logan. Cuaries tration, of the Nineteenth district, spoke in part as follows: "There is another reason why were are particularly anxious that General Logan should be selected, and that is that he has one of the most estimable and noble indies of all this country. [Applanse and lauchter,] We believe that he is not only well qualified to be President of the United States, but that she would make one of the grandest ladies the White House ever saw." ally, more than any other man who has been named

THE ADMINISTRATION APPROVED, A part of the remarks of Congressman George R. Daviz, the Hid District, was as follows:

A part of the remarks of Coloms:

In speaking for the Administration or calling attention to it to-day, I do it from no purpose of making any inviduous comparisons. I do it, proud of the record the party has made, proud of the fact that out of all of those scenes, out or all the turmoit, the Republican party itself has been grand enough to give to this government a peaceful, an honest, and an incorruptible Administration, [Applause.] I point to that with prite. I point to that Administration specially with pride, from the fact that we fell so terribly downlearted a short time ago, and to-day we flud this gallant and grand old army all united, marching with one accord to the victory that is assured on the coung of next November. Give us a candidate of the people; give us a man from Himois, or give us a man, whoever they may select, and with that candidate, and with that record, without sectional factions, and without a factional fleth within our party, victory is as assured as it is that Bull! Morrison is trying to create a boom in Congress.

Daniel Munn, of the same district, said that the dele-

Daniel Munn, of the same district, said that the dele gates would support Logan. "Now, it goes without say ing," declared General John I. Renaker, "that all soldiers in Illinois are in favor of John A. Logan, and the people of the State will never go back on him when he is nominnted." A. J. Hopkins asserted that a hundred voters of the Vth District held a meeting and decided unani-

of the Vth District held a meeting and decided unanimousty to support Logan. For the XVth District Francis wright spoke. He said: "Every single Republican in our district will yote for the nominee of the Republican party. If it was General Arthur it would be satisfactory. If it was Mr. Blaine it would be satisfactory. If it was Mr. Blaine it would be satisfactory. But I want to say this to this meeting, that our people down there are united for John A. Logan for President—Grant men, and Elaine men and every other kind of men are for him, and if he is selected we will be satisfied.

General Kilgore of the Vilin, Senator Ray of the Villit, Indge C. R. Starr and Mr. Paddock of the IXth, General Rowett of the XIIth, and Mr. Funk of the XIVth all said that General Logan was the choice of the party in their districts. David D. Little, of the XIIth said: "The question is, What shall be said on the stump of the candidate whom we shall nominate. (Cries of "Blaine"! "Blaine"! What would be said on the stump of the candidate whom we shall nominate. (Cries of "Blaine"! aman whose civil and military record equals that of the gentleman from Hilmois whom we all delight to honer. There is no division of sentiment awong as. I undertake to say that you cannot find a Republican in the XIIIth District whose first choice for Preaident is not John A. Logan." ILLINOIS ONLY ONE STATE.

Dr. Joseph Robbins, of Quincy, in an interview with a reporter of The Inter-Ocean in regard to the conference said: "Apparently it is a big boom for Logan, but I ion't think it of very great value. Illinois is one State in the Union. This thing don't spread all over the country Its lack of value iles in the fact that this is an assemblage Its lack of value lies in the fact that this is an assemble of politicians. Such a gathering is made up of men that have something they want to keep, or there is something they expect to get, and they have all the timidity of that class fearing to offend a potent factor in the politics of the State. I know many men not in sympathy with of the State. I know many men not in sympathy with

that class fearing to offend a potent factor in the politics of the State. I know many men not in sympathy with what has been said in eulogy of Logan or in tavor of his candidacy. Many do not think it a size one."

In commenting upon the conference The Inter-Gean says: "In the history of Illinois politics there nover was beid a conference at which it is there nover was beid a conference at which it is there nover was beid a conference at which so large a proportion of those present were office-holders and office-seekers. There was never held a conference that was so listle like a conference at the meeting yesterday. Those present were good men and good Republicans, but they did not come together to confer has to the weifare of the party or to inquire into the conditions and circumstances under which the party must do battle. There was, in fact, no pretence of doing this. The gentlemen prosent came together for another purpose, which they avowed and then acted on. This is interesting, as showing the perfect working of the political machine, and possibly important as showing how well gentlemen holding office or expecting office can be brought to a uniformity of opinion and a regulation standard of entanshism. But in what sense to Chicago to express the sentiment of counties or constituencies. They did not represent constituencies or speak for them. They came here to speak for them. They are the for with the later story out their agreement. Each man spoke with his own interests in

BASEBALL NOTES.

A new departure in athletics is to be tried at Columbia. The presence in college of many excellent baseball players has suggested that baseball might be made a success. A mass meeting of the students was held yesterday to form a permanent association for the support of a nine. Fifty men pledged themselves to train for the team, and a suitable building for practice, until spring, will be obtained as soon as possible. The following board of officers was elected: N. B. Woodworth, '84, president; J. W. McGenniss, '84, vice-president; L. Cromwell, '86, treasurer; and J. Notman, '86, secretary. W. H. Lyon, Jr., '85, was unanimously chosen captain. The board of managers will consist of the president, treasurer, captain, C. H. Mapes, '83, and C. E. Paluter, '84.

The Metropolitan baseball nine will open the season is Boston, with the Boston League club, on April 3, return-Boston, with the Boston League club, on April 3, returning to this city and playing three games with the Cleve land club on April 7, 8 and 9.

The Brooklyn American Association club will entertain visitors in the building at Ninth-st. and Fourth away. Brooklyn, known as the Delmar Club House, which will be fitted up in handsome style as a club house.

The schedule meetings of the different associations will be held as follows: March 4, National League in Enfalo; 5, American Association in Baltimore; 10, Northwestern League in Chicago; 14, American College Association in Springfield, Mass.; 15, Eastern League in Philadelphia; 17, Union Association in Cincinnail; 20, Ohio Valley Association in New Castle, Penn.; 21, Western College Association in Chicago.

FOR THE FLOOD SUFFEERRS. THE TRIBUNE acknowledges the following

contributions for the flood sufferers: Proviously acknowledged,
Augusta C. McKinney,
William Chrisler, Schenectady, N. Y
A few boys of Mr. Leal's, school, of Plainfield, N. J.

a member. Lieutenant von Koeckritz was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the First New-York (Lincoln) Caval-Total, Feb. 23, 1854... ry, January 1, 1862, with rank from Novemberine, 1861;